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OCTOBER 1998

TERRORISM

REVIEW

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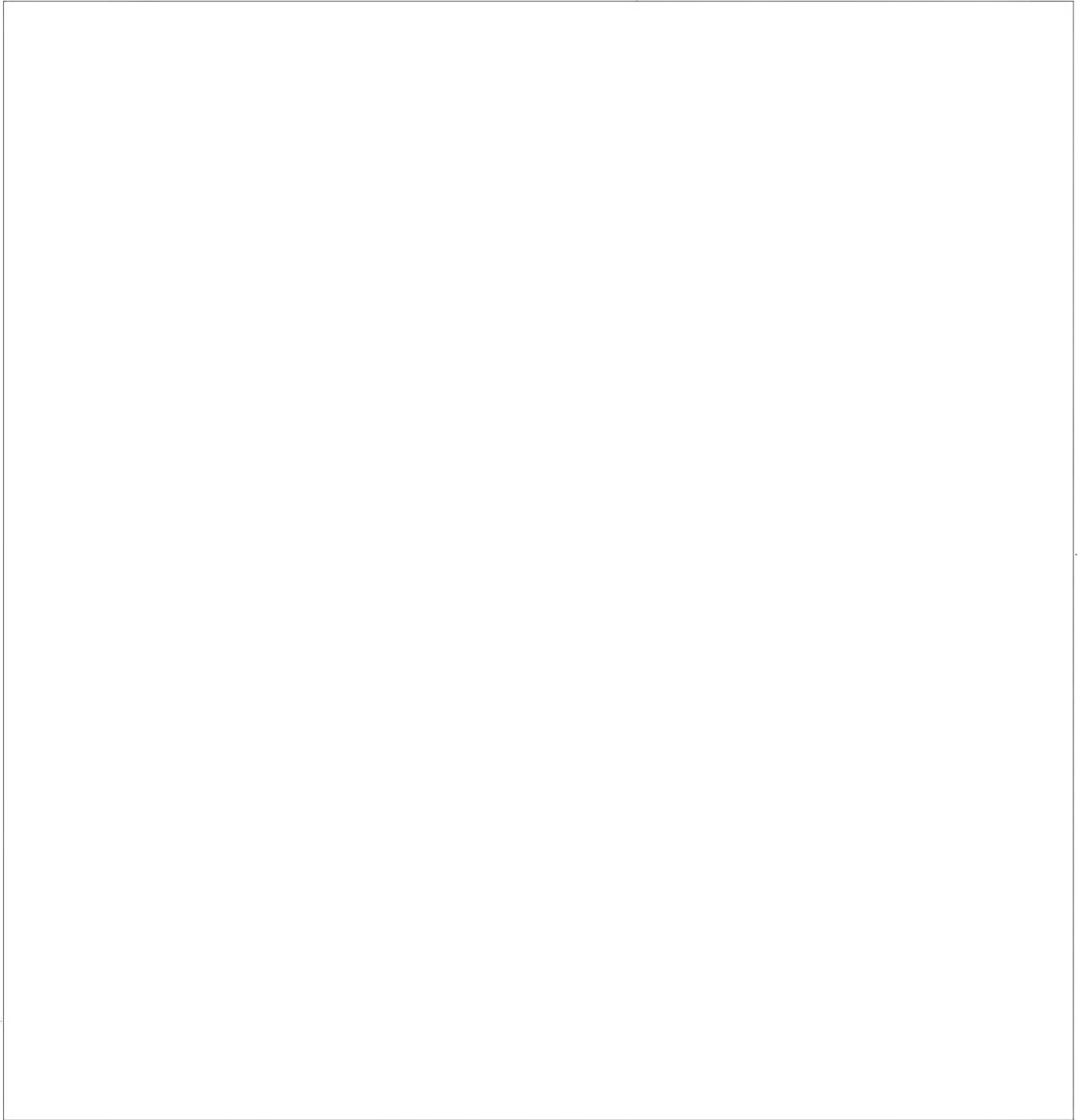
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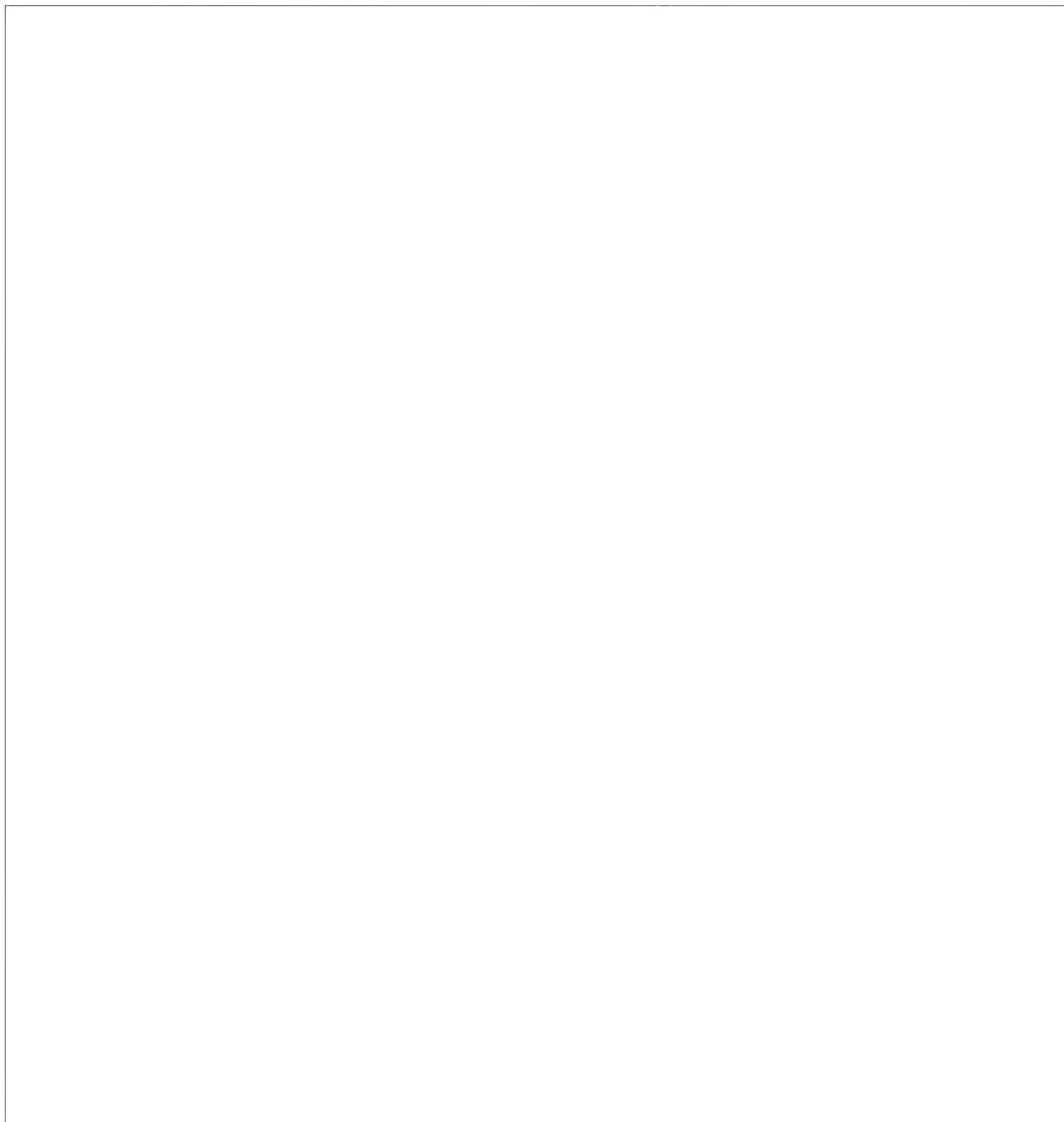
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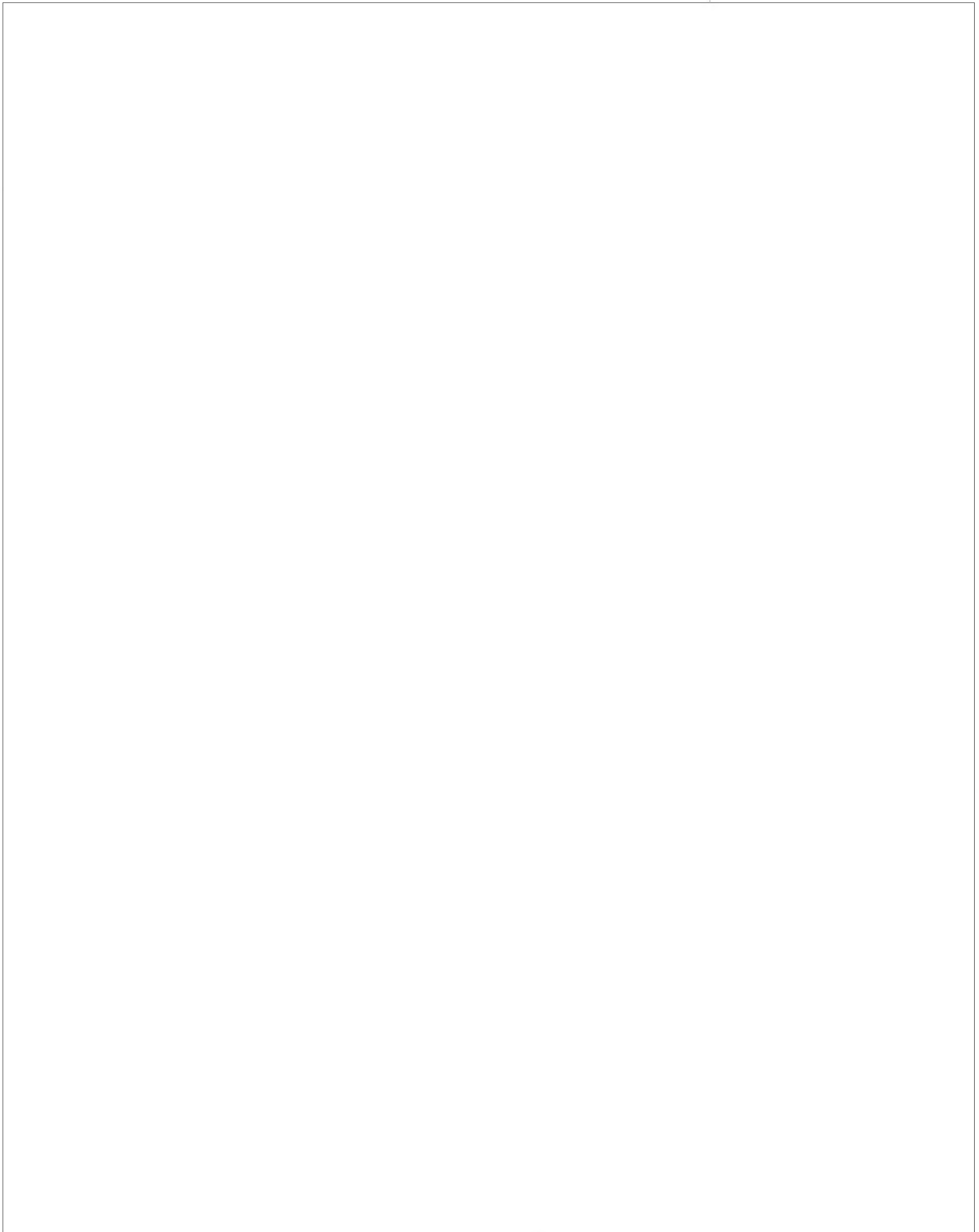
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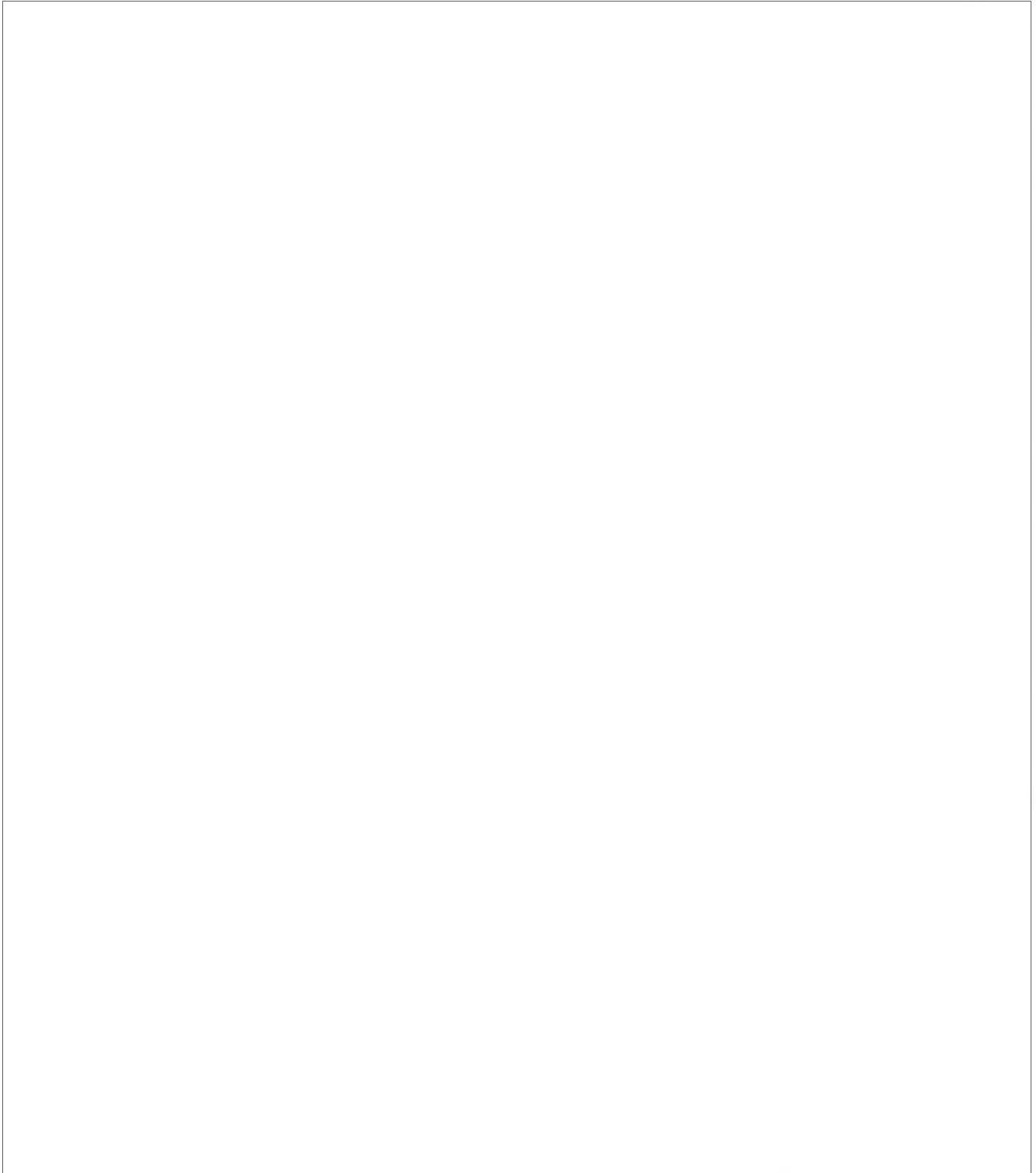
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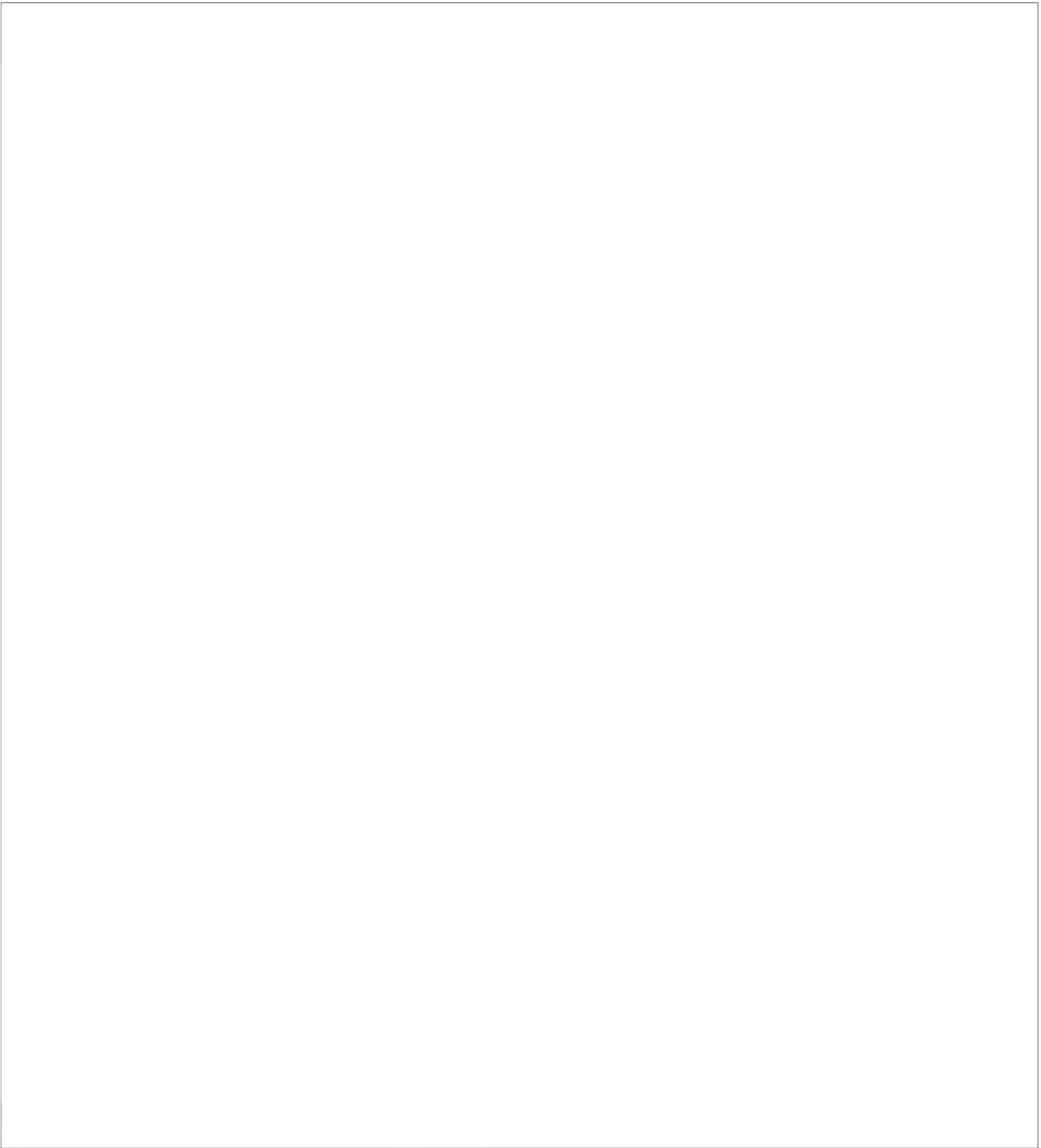
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The Terrorism Diary for November and December

Below is a compendium of November and December dates of known or conceivable significance to terrorists around the world. Inclusion of a date or event does not suggest that we anticipate a commemorative terrorist event.

4 November 1979	Iran. Seizure of the US Embassy in Tehran.
4 November 1983	Peru. Founding of Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) and People's Revolutionary Command (CRP).
13 November 1970	Syria. Hafiz al-Asad assumes power.
13 November 1995	Saudi Arabia. Bombing in Riyadh of the Office of Personnel Management/Saudi Arabian National Guard (OPM/SANG).
14 November 1935	Jordan. King Hussein's birthday.
17 November 1973	Greece. Student uprising at Athens Polytechnic University from which terrorist group Revolutionary Organization 17 November takes its name.
22 November 1943	Lebanon. Independence Day.
26 November 1954	Sri Lanka. LTTE leader Velupillai Prabhakaran's birthday. Marks commencement of Heroes' Week celebrations in the LTTE.
29 November 1945	Yugoslavia. Republic Day.
29 November 1947	Palestinians. Anniversary of the adoption of the resolution for Palestine partition by UN General Assembly.
3 December 1934	Peru. Birthday of Sendero Luminoso leader Abimail Guzman.
10 December 1966	Palestinians. Founding of Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP).
13 December 1981	Poland. Imposition of martial law.
14 December 1983	Chile. Founding of Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR).
17 December 1996	Peru. MRTA takeover of Japanese Ambassador's residence in Lima.
21 December 1948	Ireland. Proclamation of republic.
21 December 1967	Palestinians. Founding of Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

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23 December 1933	<i>Japan.</i> Birthday of Emperor Akihito.
24 December 1951	<i>Libya.</i> Independence Day.
26 December	<i>Peru.</i> Birthday of Mao Zedong, usually sparks Sendero Luminoso attacks.
28 December	<i>Latin America.</i> Equivalent of US April Fools' Day, traditionally sees many hoaxes and bomb threats.



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Chronology of International Terrorism—July-September 1998

The following incidents have met the criteria for the Intelligence Community's Incident Review Panel since publication of the previous issue of the Terrorism Review. These incidents are the basis for the State Department's Patterns of Global Terrorism, published annually as the US Government's official record of international terrorism.

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Africa

25 August

South Africa: A bomb exploded in the Planet Hollywood restaurant, killing one person, injuring at least 24 others—including nine British citizens—and causing major damage. Muslims Against Global Oppression (MAGO) claimed responsibility in a call to a local radio station, stating the bomb was in retaliation for the US missile attacks on terrorist facilities in Sudan and Afghanistan. [REDACTED] People Against Gangsterism and Drugs (PAGAD) is responsible. [REDACTED] MAGO is a front name used by PAGAD. [REDACTED]

Asia

14 July

Sri Lanka: The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) seized a Dubai-owned cargo ship and abducted 21 crewmembers, including 17 Indian nationals. The LTTE evacuated the crew before the Sri Lankan Air Force bombed and destroyed the ship. The 17 Indian hostages were released to the International Committee of the Red Cross on 19 August. The LTTE continues to hold four Sri Lankans. [REDACTED]

10 August

India: Unidentified assailants hurled a grenade and fired automatic weapons into a crowded bus in Anantnag, Kashmir, killing four persons and injuring seven others. [REDACTED]

25 August

India: In Srinagar, suspected Muslim militants threw a grenade at a vehicle carrying security personnel. The grenade missed its target and exploded in the street, injuring 12 persons. [REDACTED]

India: Unidentified assailants threw a grenade in a busy area of downtown Srinagar, killing one civilian and injuring 11 others. Muslim militants are suspected. [REDACTED]

2 September

India: Suspected Pakistani-backed militants detonated a landmine under a bus in Kashmir, killing the civilian driver and seriously injuring 15 soldiers. [REDACTED]

8 September

Philippines: Approximately 30 armed guerrillas abducted an Italian priest and 12 Filipinos from a church store in Zamboanga. The Filipino hostages were released the next day, but the priest is still being held. [REDACTED] either the Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG) or the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF). [REDACTED]

9 September

Philippines: Suspected ASG members kidnapped three Hong Kong businessmen who are employed by the Jackaphil Company. No ransom has been demanded. [REDACTED]

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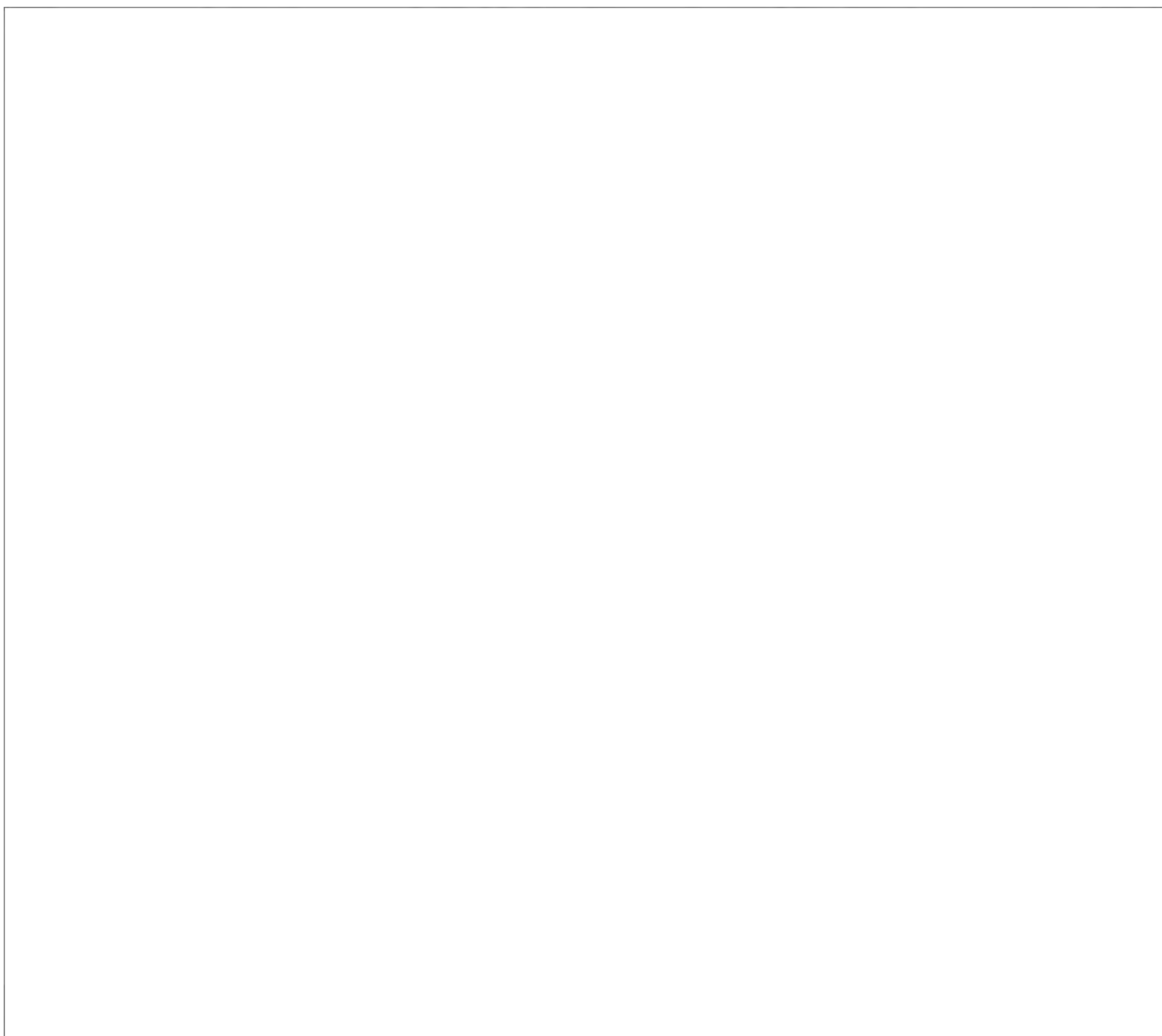
Europe

- 17 July** *Ireland: Army bomb experts safely detonated a bomb packed in a videocassette case and sent to a business in Limerick. [redacted] suspect the LVF. [redacted]*
- 2 August** *Northern Ireland: Assailants threw firebombs at two shops and a pub in Belfast, causing major damage but no injuries. The Real IRA claimed responsibility for the attack. [redacted]*
- 26 August** *Greece: A bomb exploded at a Hyundai car dealership in Athens, shattering the building's windows and damaging two cars parked nearby. [redacted]*
- 27 August** *Greece: A bomb detonated outside a Nationale de Paris bank in Athens, causing minor damage. The Autonomous Revolutionary Nuclei group claimed responsibility for a similar attack earlier in the week. [redacted]*

Latin America

- 17 July** *Colombia: Unidentified armed assailants stopped a car and kidnapped a German citizen, his wife and baby, and their driver. The captors released the wife, baby, and driver a few hours later. [redacted]*
- 14 August** *Colombia: Rebels bombed the Cano Limon-Covenas oil pipeline, causing 3,000 barrels of crude to spill. [redacted]*
- 29 August** *Colombia: Unidentified rebels bombed the Cano Limon-Covenas oil pipeline, causing pumping to be suspended for more than 36 hours. [redacted]*
- 8 September** *Colombia: In Arauca Province, unidentified guerrillas bombed the Cano Limon-Covenas oil pipeline. [redacted]*
- [redacted]

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Summary of Indigenous Terrorism—September 1998

The incidents and situations below provide an overview of indigenous terrorism worldwide.

Asia

India

On 1 September, a bomb exploded in a marketplace in New Delhi's walled old city area, killing one person and injuring 17 others.

Sri Lanka

On 11 September, one of two Claymore mines hidden in the ceiling of a room in the Jaffna municipal council building detonated during a meeting of local politicians and security officials. The blast killed 12 persons, including the region's top army officer and the newly appointed mayor, who assumed office after the assassination of the previous mayor in May. Several persons were injured. believe the *Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)* is responsible.

Europe

Greece

A bomb exploded at a residence in Thessaloniki on 14 September, causing minor damage.

A bomb exploded outside the municipal building in Thessaloniki on 18 September, causing minor damage. A group called *Revolutionary Faction for the Overthrow* claimed responsibility.

Spain

Authorities defused a bomb at the Basque Nationalist Party office on 2 September in Durango. The *Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA)* or their supporters is suspected.

On 5 September a bomb exploded in front of a bank in Vitoria, causing major damage. *ETA* is believed responsible.

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On 24 September in Bilbao a group of hooded youths set a post office van on fire, causing major damage. *ETA* youth party members probably are responsible. []

Turkey

A bomb exploded outside a Motherland Party (ANAP) office in Istanbul on 8 September, causing minor damage. []

On 9 September, armed *Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK)* members attacked a village in Tokat Province, killing one person. []

On 15 September a landmine exploded in the Tere region, killing one soldier and one village guard. The *PKK* is probably responsible. []

On 19 September in Istanbul, *Revolutionary People's Liberation Front/Party (DHKP-C)* members fired a rocket at the Fatih Security Directorate building, causing minor damage. []

United Kingdom

On 5 September a group of loyalists and nationalist supporters hurled Molotov cocktails and bombs at Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) officers in the center of Portadown, Northern Ireland, injuring two officers and causing major damage to a Catholic-owned bedding store. []

Latin America

Colombia

Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) guerrillas bombed two hydroelectric plants and destroyed two power towers in Jaguas and Calderas on 13 September, leaving the San Carlos and San Luis municipalities without power. []

FARC guerrillas killed 70 cows and bombed three farms belonging to one family in Badillo on 16 September. []

National Liberation Army (ELN) rebels killed three persons at a roadblock in Medellin and kidnapped six others on 22 September. []

Peru

On 23 September in Aucayacu, 50 *Sendero Luminoso (SL)* rebels bombed the municipal hall, destroying windows, furniture, and office equipment. The rebels left fliers behind criticizing the government and urging citizens not to vote. []

Middle East

Algeria

On 2 September near Medea, 14 armed militants attacked three farmers, killing two and injuring the other. The *Armed Islamic group (GIA)* is probably responsible. []

On 6 September near Baba-Ali, a bomb exploded under the Algiers-Affroun train line, killing two passengers and injuring another. The *GIA* probably is responsible. []

On 7 September a bomb exploded near Tiaret, killing five persons and injuring 11 others. The *GIA* is suspected. []

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On 13 September, Muslim militants slit the throats of at least 27 persons in an overnight massacre in Ain Defla Province. Two persons survived with serious injuries. The *GIA* probably is responsible. [redacted]

A large bomb exploded on 18 September in a marketplace in Tiaret, killing 42 persons and injuring 125 others. [redacted]

Yemen

On 20 September in Aden, a bomb exploded on a crowded street, killing two persons and injuring eight others. [redacted]

Israel

On 24 September, a timed explosive device detonated at a bus stop near the Mount Scopus campus of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, injuring one Israeli soldier and destroying the bus shelter. The *Islamic Resistance Movement (HAMAS)* is believed responsible. [redacted]

[redacted]

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